Orders on the Education Memorandum.

READ—

Government Order No. 11180-250—Edn. 490-20-1, dated the 25th May 1921, laying down the future policy regarding education in Mysore.

2. Government Order No. 6232-6—L. B. 139-21-1, dated the 24th April 1922, directing the levy of education cess of half an anna in the rupee in the Bangalore District on all items of revenue subject to the imposition of the local cess.

3. Government Order No. 6237-41—L. B. 139-21-2, dated the 24th April 1922, authorising the levy of an education cess of half an anna in the rupee in the Chitaldrug District.

4. Government Order No. L. 3967-72—L. B. 60-22-11, dated the 27th November 1922, directing the levy of an education cess of half an anna in the rupee in the Hassan District.

5. Government Order No. E. 943-55—Edn. 31-22-4, dated the 4th August 1922, directing that the education cess levied in any local area should be utilised solely for the benefit of that area.

6. The marginally noted letters from the Inspector-General of Education regarding the utilisation of the education cess in the districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan.

H. C. 409, dated 16th June 1922	H. C. 409, dated 18th August 1922
H. C. 409, dated 10th July 1922	H. C. 409, dated 28th August 1922
H. C. 499, dated 12th July 1922	H. C. 409, dated 13th September 1922
H. C. 74, dated 25th July 1922	H. C. 346, dated 7th December 1922
H. C. 409, dated 28th July 1922	

No. E. 5040-9—EDN. 121-21-87, DATED 17TH FEBRUARY 1923.

The question of financing the improvements in the educational organisation of the State sanctioned in Governmemt Proceedings No. 11180-25—Edn. 498-20-1, dated the 25th May 1921, passing orders on the Education Memorandum has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. In view of the high percentage of the total revenues of the State already devoted for education including several items of expenditure properly debitable to local bodies, and of the fact that the contribution of the local bodies towards the present expenditure on education is very small, the programme of educational improvements was intended to be met partly by the resumption of certain resources (Mohatarfa and Local Fund general) given to local bodies in the expectation of their taking up additional functions and partly from the proceeds of a cess to be levied by those bodies for purposes of education.

2. The expectations regarding the co-operation of local bodies in raising the new resources by the imposition of a cess have been realised partly only in three districts which have levied a cess of half an anna in the rupee while no cess has been raised at all by the other District Boards. Though proposals to amend the Municipal Regulation are now before the Legislative Council, it is ascertained that 42 Municipalities in the State out of a total of 102 have expressed themselves as not in favour of raising a cess for educational expenditure in their area. The resumption of mohatarfa and local fund general from local bodies has also not been possible as it is found that most of the District Boards have undertaken increased liabilities under communications, medical relief, etc., on the strength of these additional resources. On account of these difficulties and the financial stringency which has stood in the way of any large additional grants from Government being sanctioned, little or no progress has so far been made in giving effect to the orders on the Education Memorandum.

3. The question of financing such of the reforms as are too urgent and important to be deferred any longer has since been considered. As the greater part of the recourses relied on for these reforms are not forthcoming, the programme of development has necessarily to be curtailed so as to be within the available resource *viz.*, the proceeds of the Education cess raised by District Boards supplemented by certain of the grants which Government may find it possible to make. The cesses raised in the Districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan amount to Rs. 45,000, Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 38,850, respectively. Detailed proposals for the utilisation of these amounts in the districts of Bangalore and Chitaldrug were submitted by the Inspector-General of Education and were forwarded to the District Boards for their approval.

4. The Chitaldrug District Board has already approved of the proposals relating to that district with a few slight modifications and orders sanctioning these proposals have already been issued in Government Order No. 4121-41—Edn. 121-21-84, dated the 2nd January 1923. The proposals relating to the other districts are before

the District Boards concerned. With a view to avoid further lapse of time, Government will now proceed to pass orders in the matter. The Inspector-General of Education has proposed that the income from the cesses in these districts might be utilised as shewn in the following statement:—

Items of expenditure	Bangalore District		Hassan District	
	Kannada Schools	Hindustani Schools	Kannada Schools.	Hindustani Schools
1. Conversion of grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions—boys and girls.	9,750	3,250	9,000	3,000
2. Opening of fresh schools mainly for depressed classes and girls.	6,000		2,800	1,200
3. Improving the staff and equipment of the existing Primary Schools.	3,750	1,250	2,800	1,000
4. Providing school buildings	4,000	2,000	3,500	1,000
5. Converting Ver-Middle Schools into A.-V. and A. II. Schools-boys and girls.	8,000	2,000	6.000	2,000
6. Introduction of Agriculture and Practical instruction in Middle schools.	5,000		2,500	1,500
Totals Rs.	45,000		38,850	

Government are pleased to approve of the above distribution of the funds, the details submitted by the Inspector-General of Education, in respect of these items being subject to any modifications that may be suggested by the District Boards of Bangalore and Hassan. As the cess has been collected in the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts since the last year and as further postponement in utilising the cess is undesirable Government direct that the conversion of Aided Primary schools and the opening of new schools, etc., as proposed by the Inspector-General of Education may be given effect to forthwith. For accelerating the conversion of schools in these three districts supplementary grants from Government were promised in the Dewan's Dasara Address to the Representative Assembly and Government are pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 30,000 at the rate of Rs. 10,000 for each district in the current year for this purpose.

5. Government observe that the unutilised income from the cess in the last year and the anticipated savings in the cess realised in the current year would afford ample resources to the District Boards for the construction of school buildings. As regards the other districts, several amounts of contributions by villagers for buildings have remained unutilised and Government are pleased to sanction an allotment of Rs. 25,000 in the current year for expediting the completion of buildings in progress and construction of new school buildings. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to draw up a programme of construction of buildings for Primary schools in the State and arrange for substantial progress being made in the current year.

6. Though the other districts have not yet raised the education cess Government consider that some of the urgent improvements in the existing organisation cannot be postponed.

One of the chief defects in the present organisation is the paucity of Assistant Inspectors to whom has been entrusted the supervision over the large number of elementary schools in the State. The inspection of nearly 7,000 Boys' Primary Schools has been entrusted to 27 Assistant Inspectors, the average number of schools in the charge of an Assistant Inspector being 260. There are certain charges with as many as 600 schools under a single Assistant Inspector. The Inspector-General of Education has proposed that the six Assistant Inspectors who are now working as office Assistants to the District Inspectors and whose posts have been abolished in the recent retrenchment orders may be posted to the charge of ranges at an additional cost of Rs. 6,012 per annum towards clerical and menial establishment. This will increase the number of ranges of Assistant Inspectors from 27 to 33. But in order

to bring down the average number of schools under the charge of an Assistant Inspector, the Inspector-General proposes that the number of Range Inspectors be increased to 45. Government are pleased to approve of these proposals with the details of expenditure as shewn in the appendix to this order.

7. Perhaps the most important of the reforms sanctioned is the remodelling of Primary and Middle School education so as to constitute each of them into a separate four year course following the revised curricula approved in Government Order No. 3474-5—Edn. 201-21-6, dated the 3rd March 1922 and Government Order No. E. 873-5—Edn. 121-21-71, dated the 2nd August 1922, respectively.

The separation of the Primary from Lower Secondary sections of the Anglo-Vernacular and A.-H. Schools will be introduced with effect from the academic year 1923-24. The present A.-V. classes II to V will be reconstituted into A.-V. classes I to IV while the three lower classes, namely, the present Infant A & B, Vernacular I and A.-V. I will be separated from the Middle schools to form the Primary I to III classes of the revised Primary course of four years. As the pupils of the current year's A.-V. I class will be promoted to the I class of the revised Middle School course at the commencement of the next academic year, the Primary IV class for the Primary schools formed by bifurcation of A.-V. and A.-H. schools will have to be opened only in 1924-25. With a view to economising expenditure, the Primary sections separated from A.-V. and A.-H. Schools will be amalgamated wherever possible with the nearest primary schools in the same locality.

The case of the Vernacular Middle and Rural A.-V. Schools presents some difficulty. The failure of the local bodies to raise cesses has considerably retarded the programme of conversion of Vernacular Middle Schools to fully developed A.-V. Middle Schools. As a temporary measure a system of opening special English classes in A.-V. Schools for giving instruction in English to passed Vernacular Lower Secondary candidates has been adopted, but this arrangement which is at best a half measure is very defective as the pupils will be learning only English as a language from the Alphabet up to the standard of the III Form, losing touch all the time with the other subjects. Further, the policy laid down in the orders on the Education Memorandum is to introduce uniformity in the type of Middle Schools. In view of these circumstances, Government are pleased to direct that Vernacular Middle Schools be reorganised on the following lines:—

(*a*) Wherever there exist at present A.-V. Schools and Vernacular Middle Schools side by side the Vernacular Lower Secondary classes, *i.e.*, Vernacular classes IV and V will be abolished.

(*b*) In places where there are Vernacular Middle Schools at present, but which have no A.-V. Schools, the following arrangements will be made—

(i) Where the strength of the Vernacular Lower Secondary classes *i.e.*, Vernacular IV and V is too low to justify the continuance of the Middle School section, the Vernacular IV and V classes will be abolished;

(ii) Where the strength of the Vernacular IV and V classes is satisfactory an English teacher will be attached to the school which will be treated in the same way as a Rural A.-V. School. The pupils of these schools will appear for the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination with English as second language as provided for under Rule 17 of the annexure to the Government Order No. 1203-5—Edn 76-22-2 dated the 17th August 1922 and such of them as pass will be admitted to class III of the reorganised Middle Schools and permitted to appear for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination in English only as provided for in the same rule. Those that fail will also be admitted to class III of the reorganised Middle Schools, but they will have to appear for the full examination in due course. There will thus be no Vernacular Middle Schools which do not teach English of an Elementary standard.

(*c*) *Rural A.-V. Schools.*—The Vernacular IV and V classes of Rural A.-V. Schools with the English teacher of the school will go to form the Middle sections as indicated above in regard to Vernacular Middle Schools.

(*d*) *Special English classes in A.-V. Schools.*—The present special English classes in A.-V. Schools meant for teaching English only to pupils who have passed the Kannada Lower Secondary examination will be discontinued.

The re-organised Middle sections of the present Vernacular Middle Schools and Rural A.-V. Schools will thus be of one type providing for instruction in Kannada and other subjects up to the standard of the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and in English up to the standard of the A.-V. II class of the re-organised A.-V. Middle School course. This will be a stage in the conversion of the Vernacular Middle School course and this system will be adopted till funds can be found for developing these schools to the fully developed A.-V. Schools of the uniform type.

The present Infant A & B and Vernacular classes I to III of the Vernacular Middle Schools and Rural A.-V. Schools will be constituted into the re-organised Primay classes I to IV following the revised curricula for the 4 years' primary course approved by Government in their Order No. 3474-5—Edn. 201-21-6, dated the 3rd March 1922. All Primary schools will provide for the entire primary course of four years.

The scheme of remodelling Primary and Middle schools in the manner suggested above involves certain additional expenditure which may now be considered. Classes infant A and B Vernacular I and the present Anglo-Vernacular I class will be discontinued in the present Anglo-Vernacular schools and even with the additional requirements in the adjoining Primary schools due to the addition of the pupils thus transferred from the Anglo-Vernacular schools there would be savings of at least one teacher in each case in 1923-24. There would again be savings by the abolition of Vernacular Middle School classes IV and V in the circumstances referred to above.

On the other hand additional expenditure would be necessary only for opening the IV Vernacular Primary class in certain Primary schools and for giving an additional English teacher to such of the Vernacular Middle schools as are continued and converted to Rural Anglo-Vernacular schools. The expenditure during 1923-24 is expected not to exceed about Rs. 40,000.

8. The equipment of primary schools has to be brought to standard and additional equipment provided for to suit the requirements of the revised curricula. The present equipment of the training institutions also requires considerable addition. Government are therefore pleased to direct that an amount of Rs. 30,000 be utilised in the current year towards increasing the equipment of Primary schools and training institutions.

9. The additional expenditure involved in this order will be as shewn in the appendix. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to devote special attention to give timely effect to the proposals sanctioned in this order. There are several other items of expenditure sanctioned in the orders on the Education Memorandum such as revision of scales of pay, etc., etc., Government have, however, deferred these matters for consideration while passing the budget of the department for 1923-24.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

APPENDIX.

Statement of additional expenditure from State Funds involved.

	1922-23	1923-24	Details
	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Contribution for accelerating conversion of Aided E. schools in districts where cess is raised.	30,000	30,000	(3 x 10,000)
(2) Additional building grants for other districts.	25,000	...	...
(3) Clerical staff for the six office Assistants posted to Ranges and for equipment.	3,003 (Recurring for three months plus non-recurring).	6,012 (Recurring for twelve months).	...
(4) Twelve additional Assistant Inspectors, staff and equipment.	9,906	27,624	...
(5) Remodelling of Primary and Training schools.	Nil	40,000	...
(6) Equipment of Primary and Training schools.	30,000	...	...
Total	97,009	1,03,000	...

Details *re* item (3) above	Cost per annum	For three months in 1922-23
FOR EACH OFFICE.	Rs.	Rs.
Clerks, 20, 17	444	111
Peons, 10, 9	228	257
Contingent grant (Rs. 5)	60	15
House rent (Rs. 10)	120	30
Tour charges	150	37½
Total	1,002	250½
For six offices	6,012	1,503
Non-recurring charges at 250 for each office	...	1,500
Total for six offices	6,012	3,003
DETAILS *RE* ITEM (4) ABOVE.		
FOR EACH RANGE.		
Assistant Inspector (Rs. 75—10—125)	1,300	325
For each office as above	1,002	250½
Total for each Range	2,302	575½
For twelve Ranges	27,624	6,906
Non-recurring charges during 1922-23	...	3,000
Total	27,624	9,906